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SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Northern papers furnish extracts from Southern papers up to Monday last:

The Savannah Republican says: "There is reliable information that a general Indian war is in contemplation in the Northwest on the opening of spring. The intelligence comes directly from Fort Pierre and the different Indian rendezvous on the Red river of the North, the Platte and upper Missouri."

Judge Meredith, of the Richmond Circuit Court, has decided in the habeas corpus case, that every citizen of Maryland and every foreigner who had once enlisted in the army, no matter for how short a time, had acquired domicile, and therefore is liable to conscription, if between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

The Charleston Courier says: "The bakers of this city have raised the price of bread to 25 cents for a half-pound loaf. Flour is selling at \$65 per barrel. An enormous sin in the eyes of God."

The Charleston Courier says Gen. Mansfield Lovell is in Columbia, awaiting orders.

Gen. Toombs, of Georgia, has resigned his command in the Confederate army. Gen. D. H. Hill has assumed command of the Confederate forces in North Carolina.

The proprietors of the Gallego Mills have complained to Gov. Letcher of the impressment of their flour by the Confederate military authorities. Gov. L. replies that it was an oppressive act, and done without lawful authority, and advises a suit for damages against those concerned. The matter has also been referred to the General Assembly.

In the Confederate House of Representatives, Mr. Anderson has denounced the system of impressment by the Confederate authorities.

An auction sale of blockade goods is announced in the Richmond Enquirer. They are principally dry goods.

The Richmond Enquirer advises the planting of corn and stopping the culture of tobacco, as much depends upon the supply of cereals to the army in Virginia.

The sale of the Princess Royal to the Government having been confirmed by the Prize Court, she has been hauled to the New York Navy Yard to be fitted up for a gunboat, for which she will require considerable alterations. To fit her for accommodating the officers and crew necessary for such a vessel, her interior arrangements will have to undergo material change.

The Indiana Legislature adjourned finally yesterday. The dead-lock was fatal. The State machinery will be kept running with the funds placed in the Governor's hands.

Major General Cox, now of the army of Kanawha, will in a few days be superseded by Major Gen. Wright, of the Department of Ohio.

Decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Supreme Court closed its term to-day after the delivery of an opinion in the Almaden Quicksilver Mine case. The result is as follows: The claim for two leagues of land under the despatch of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations is invalid, and gives no title. Second, the Court has jurisdiction of the claim set up by Castelloro for a mining title under the Mexican law, and therefore it is the duty of the Court to examine that title and decide upon it. Third, the mining title is not sustained by the claimants, the proof of its genuineness being insufficient, and the documents being void in law on their face. Justice Grier announced the decision in the prize cases, ruling every point in favor of the Government and condemning all the vessels, thus legalizing the blockade. Justice Nelson delivered a dissenting opinion, that civil war did not exist until after the 13th of July, 1861, and that therefore the President had no power to set on foot a blockade under the law of nations, and that the decree of condemnation should be reversed and the vessels and cargoes restored. This dissenting opinion was concurred in by Chief Justice Taney and Justices Catron and Clifford. The Court also delivered a unanimous decision against the right of the States to tax the United States stocks.

It appears now that the late battle in Tennessee was not fought at Springville, as at first reported, but at Thompson's Station, on the railroad, three miles north of the first named place. At last accounts, a large Federal force had been sent out to attack the Confederates, who were posted at Springville, where it is supposed that a heavy engagement would take place. A Cincinnati dispatch says that a report had been received that the battle had been fought and the Confederates defeated, but there is nothing to confirm this. A still later Nashville dispatch makes no mention of a battle, but states that the Confederates have fallen back, and are reported to have crossed Duck river at Columbia. The Federal cavalry are on the north side of the river.

A special despatch dated Salt Lake City, March 9th, states that a collision between the citizens and military is imminent, in Utah Territory. Gov. Harding and Associate Justices Waite and Drake, it is understood, have called upon Col. Conner to arrest Brigham Young, Counsellors Kimball and Wells. The judges of the district can serve any civil process, but the citizens are in arms, determined to prevent the arrest of any of their leaders. Other Federal officers and Mormon citizens have telegraphed to Gen. Wright to restrain Conner until an investigation can be had. A colonel of the United States Army, who left for Washington, has been arrested by Conner and brought back.

There seems to be trouble again brewing, in the Mormon country. Brigham Young's followers appear to be very defiant and insolent. The U. S. Governor has determined not to be driven from his post.

Three surgeons from each army corps of the Potomac will be ordered at once to the Convalescent Camp near Alexandria, Va., there to examine into the physical condition of the soldiers in that camp belonging to their respective corps, to report in writing to the officer in command of that camp the names of those fit for duty, and to the surgeon in charge, the names of those who should be placed in hospitals.

The Alexandria and Washington Rail Road Company, under the charter just obtained from Congress, have the right to build a bridge across the Potomac; and it is said, they intend to build it along side of the Long Bridge.

The Washington Star says:—"It appears to be understood that Captain Moseley was able to get his command within the Federal lines in front of Fairfax Court House, on the night before last, by seizing an orderly traversing them the countersign in his pocket to deliver it to officers at the posts. Having obtained it thus, he was probably able to slip his men (disguised) in small squads in the lines at different points in the same neighborhood." This, is, however, said to be incorrect; and that the Confederate cavalry came in without resorting to that means of entering the lines.

One of the characteristics of the soirees at the Tuilleries is the injunction laid upon all men by the Empress to dance the cotillon.—Neither age nor profession are exempt. The Emperor laughs heartily at his own and others awkwardness, but accepts the obligation with good humor. The new figure—introduced last time only—was called "The Mule of Arragon," and consists in the endeavor to hook the little bell, with which each dancer is armed, to the dress of the leader; the effect of the jingling and the excitement of the pursuit make this one of the prettiest figures yet invented.

On Sunday, a telegraphic dispatch was received in New York from the Secretary of the Navy, ordering the outward-bound fleet to leave at once. In compliance with it, the following vessels left the yard yesterday, with department orders: Nantucket, Keokuk, Florida, Western World and E. B. Hale.

The New York papers are urging upon the State Legislature to pass a law laying a heavy tax upon all persons who are engaged in buying nickels at a premium. It is suggested that they be required to take out a license from the State Treasurer, and be made to pay a good round sum for the privilege of operating in such a small business.

The Camp Blunt, Arkansas, correspondent of the Democrat, under date of the 26th ult., says, the Cherokee National Council has just adjourned. This was the same council that passed an ordinance of Secession. Their first act was to repeal it unanimously. They then passed an act depriving of office in the nation and disqualifying all who continued disloyal to the United States Government. They also passed an act abolishing slavery.